IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of: ANDRES SALAZAR
For: METHOD FOR PREPARATION OF LARGE VOLUME BATCHES OF POLY-ICLC WITH INCREASED BIOLOGICAL POTENCY; THERAPEUTIC, CLINICAL AND VETERINARY USES THEREOF
Filed: July 1, 2003
Serial No.: 10/611,614 Art Unit: 1623 Examiner: BLAND, Layla
Attorney Docket: RIB0201NPA

CLAIM LISTING

1. (Currently amended) An improved, modified method for the production-scale manufacture of ~~large,~~ clinical grade, sterile batches of poly-ICLC, a complex of high molecular weight polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid; ~~low molecular weight~~ poly-L-lysine; and carboxymethylcellulose, having ~~greater accuracy of drug delivery in clinical applications and increased~~ biological potency and interferon induction activity in primates, comprising the steps of adding poly-L-lysine component solution very slowly to a carboxymethylcellulose component solution over a period of at least 4 days, and mixing for the entire blending time vigorously enough to form a vortex and minimize precipitate buildup.

2. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the viscosity of the carboxymethylcellulose is decreased by warming to about 35 degree C., but nor more than 40 degree C. so as to allow a ~~good~~ vortex while mixing.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein evaporation due to warming is offset by addition of sterile water for injection during the mixing process.

4. The method of claims 1 ~~wherein~~ further comprising the addition of a polyribosinic acid component solution which is clarified by warming to about 35 degree C. prior to sterilization by filtration.

5-10 (withdrawn)

11. (New) A method for the manufacture of poly-ICLC, a complex of polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid, poly-L-lysine, and carboxymethylcellulose having biological potency and interferon induction activity in primates, comprising adding poly-L-lysine component solution very slowly to a carboxymethylcellulose component solution over a period of at least 4 days, and mixing for the entire blending time vigorously enough to form a vortex and minimize precipitate buildup, then adding the resulting combined solution to a solution of polyriboinosinic-polyribocytidylic acid that has been formulated by mixing a solution of polyriboinosinic acid with a solution of polyribocytidylic acid.

12. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein the viscosity of the carboxymethylcellulose is decreased by warming to about 35 degree C., but nor more than 40 degree C. and a vortex is formed while mixing.

13. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein evaporation due to warming is offset by addition of sterile water for injection during the mixing process.

14. (New) The method of claim 11 wherein the polyriboinosinic acid solution is clarified by warming to about 35 degree C. prior to sterilization by filtration.